

# The Hebrew

— “חַיְלָם נִשְׁעָן בְּרוּכִישׁ — “The Eternal Life He planted amongst us.”

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The Hebrew

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## OUT OF THE FOREST.

A STORY OF HUNGARY.

"She never looks at me," Gustav would answer; "she hardly speaks. I, too, see how pale and thin she is, and how she is changed. Can the heart change too, can love die out of one's life? I will go away if it is the thought of me that troubles her. She shall be free again; I will never urge my love upon her."

Yes, very willingly he would go, I knew that well; most readily would he give me my freedom!

"No, no, Gustav, mother answered, mastered her voice with an effort, "the child is ill; pay no heed to her fancies; she is restless, as young girls will be before they bind the yoke on their shoulders. I wouldn't trouble her with many words; keep out of her way a bit; you give your wild ponies a long rein till they've worked off their shyness."

Another evening it was father who spoke. "Mother, what's come to Elspet? the girl's wasting away."

Mother did not answer: she was sobbing. I remember that I felt a vague wonder that she should be so moved; she who was always so brave and cheery. I was near enough to hear all they said. In the old days I should have been ashamed to listen, now I never knew that I was doing so; the words came to me like the other strange sad things of my life, in which all things had lost their relative place and proportion.

Mother cried for a long time, it seemed to me, and then father said very gently, "Don't fret so, dear heart; let us tell our Lord the trouble, and He will help us." Some trouble has fallen on the child; there's a fever upon her! If I thought it was Gustav! — and an angry word burst from father's lips.

"Gustav!" cried mother, "he worships the ground she treads on, and is right distraught about her; she'll hardly speak to him, and he's breaking his heart over her coldness; the poor boy hasn't had an appetite for a week past."

I moved away then and heard no more; but the next morning father said to me very tenderly, "Little one, will thou not tell thy trouble to thy old father? Thou art troubled, my child; is it that thou hast ceased to love Gustav?" I answered him with a laugh and a hard jest, and then patted him pity and help from no one.

Tante Anna came again like an evil old bird, croaking out her tale. "Witchcraft, neighbor, you'll believe me at last: she's begun to lay her spells now on another." And then she muttered in mother's ear.

"I'll never believe it, never. He's good and true; do you think I don't know an honest man when I see him? Never dare to say such words again. I wish you a good even, and the longer the road grows between here and the Convent, the better I shall be pleased."

"I shouldn't have spoken, neighbor, if I hadn't had good at heart; it's my belief she's a worthless hussy; and as for that piece of perfection of yours, you're welcome to make the best you can of him. Bad's the best, neighbor, bad's the best!"

Still repeating her doleful refrain, old Tante Anna shuffled away from the door. I knew it was all true, and that Gustav was often at the Convent now; I learnt it from many a little thing too slight to speak of here.

There came a day when Gustav spoke to me of the change that had come. I had gone to the well to draw water, and he met me there suddenly, and taking the pails filled them for me silently. Gustav was never one for many words; but he took my hand and said sadly, "Elephant, what is it, will you not tell your trouble to me?"

I felt my face turn white, but I did not tremble; nothing could move me now; only I drew away my hand and stood quietly looking at him. I remember the earnest pleading of his face, the sorrow in his eyes, as one sees grief or love is a picture or an image, a thing like this:

"Elspet, what has come between our love?"

"You ask me that?" I cried, and suddenly with a fierce bound my heart seemed to break out of its prison, "you dare to ask me that! Listen! I despise you, I have forgotten you; let me go!"

Horror-struck, he stood as though I had stabbed him, but did not attempt to detain me, and I walked with swift steady steps to the house carrying my pails. I did not see Gustav again for a week. Father said he had gone away about horses, but he signed as he spoke. Mother's eyes were often red now, though I never saw her cry. Annerl seemed changed; she helped mother quietly in a hundred different ways, talking less about herself, as though she wished to be pleasant and make cheerful conversation.

I could not sleep much, nor eat enough to satisfy mother; hopeless, aimless, lonely, my sorrow seemed greater than I could bear. We had wild weather about this time; the wind howled through the forest as though the wild huntman and his dogs were abroad; it came in great gusts against the house, and

shook the strong rafters, and dashed itself against the walls till all the pitchers were jangling, and we were shaken in our beds. It came with a roar like an angry spirit gathering strength in its fury, and howled and shrieked and battled with itself, and then died away in long, sobbing cries, a pitiful means like creature in pain. To my highly strung overwrought mind the voices of the wind brought agony; I would bury my face under the clothes and stop my ears, but I could not shut it out; it seemed as though my own misery had taken form and was mocking at me in my terror. One night I had been sleeping and woke suddenly, startled by a slight noise like the closing of a door or a movement at a window. I rose, and opening the shutters quietly so as not to rouse Anerl, looked out into the night. There was no moon, but the sky was clear, and I could see two figures standing near the stables,—two bolts of darkness in the gloom, as though the brooding shadows of the night had intensified themselves in those vague shapes, which to me were so full of misery; for one was Gustav: I knew him in a moment by his great height, and her loving face so close to me, as she said,

"I greet you all heartily, neighbors. One's joints grew old ahead of us; we've no cause to feel so, while we've got the little daughters round us yet;" and she pinched my cheek; and old Mother Georg Max nodded and smiled, for father was filling her glass.

"There's some children that it would be a pride to grow old alongside of; and everybody knows that Margaret Reitick's Elspet is just her looking-glass, and twe handsome faces are better than one any day. Here's your good health once more, sighing heavily, closed the shutters and lay down again: but I could not sleep any more.

V.

Father said the next day that Gustav would be home by another evening at latest. We breakfasted early, for it was a feast-day and a great holiday, and Caterina was to come from Raab, where she had been staying with the wife of the apothecary, to visit us.

Soon after the sun had risen came a wagon from Raab with the apothecary's wife, who was a little pinched-looking woman with a thin red nose. She was accustomed to high life, and very gaily dressed in a bonnet and shawl like a lady from Pesth; she had brought her two children,—a very troublesome boy of eight, and a little six-years-old daughter with a round fair face,—and with her was Caterina. She was so glad to come, so pleased with everything, kissing everybody, asking a thousand questions, praising mother's coffee and the delicious cream and butter; delighting Anerl, coaxing father, caressing me, and bringing such a flood of happy nonsense, of health and good spirits into the house, that I felt as though I were waking from a long, miserable dream and determined that for this one day I would be happy and try to think I was a child again.

Four horses were harnessed to our wagon, two abreast; and Hans, one of the farm-men in his new suit of white frieze, gay with bits of bright ribbons and embroidery, and his hat decorated to match, mounted, reins in hand; then the apothecary's wife was carefully lifted in; she was to sit in an arm-chair that had been fixed in the centre, and all the rest of us were to be packed in the hay. Mother fenced herself in with a big basket; Anerl sat on one side of the chair with her knees drawn up to her chin; Caterina and I balanced ourselves on the edge of the wagon, with our feet in the hay, and the two children between us. Father was Hans in front.

We went along quietly enough at first. The apothecary's wife and Caterina were a little sleepy after the long drive in the dark morning from Raab, but Fritz, whose great delight was in mischief, tickled Anerl's legs with long straws and grasses, which made her shriek and draw up her feet so suddenly that she hit her chin. This leapt he repeated several times with the same invariable result, to his intense delight, and his shouts of laughter were echoed by Caterina, while I vainly tried to look shocked at his conduct.

Poor Anerl cried, "this hay must have grown on an ant's nest, or Vitus is punishing me for my sins. There it is again! Why, my poor jaw will be black and blue before we reach Szekendorf."

"Can't you move a little?" said mother. "It's the seeds in the grasses, perhaps it'll be better farther along."

"I'm wedged too tight," said poor Anerl, "with the Frau Apothecary's chair."

And here a sudden lurch of the wagon, as the wheel struck against a large stone, sent the Frau Apothecary, chair and all, upon Anerl's back. A vigorous pull from mother restored both to their places; the horses were going at a steady gallop, when crash!—a wheel had shied, and the wagon bumped against a tree, tilting up suddenly, so that Anerl was now on top of the chair, and mother was under it; and so we went with many a sharp shake and jumble, bump, crash, creak!—Hans smacking his whip, father shouting to the horses, little Fritz joining lustily in the din, while Caterina and I tried to hold on, and were sometimes flung violently into the air, sometimes thrown into the bottom of the wagon, often almost to the ground, as Hans would suddenly stop to greet one and another company from the farms about the forest, and then dash forward in neck-and-neck race with a neighbor's team.

At Szekendorf there was a crowd of carts and horses and people, the carts standing under the trees, with the horses picketed about them; and on benches or on the grass in front of the little inn, were hundreds of peasants: the men in the new white woolen dresses under their great sheepskin coats, some with strong leather jackets and waistcoats and belts like their horses' harnesses and broad moccasins; boys in round caps with gay-colored ribbons, or pieces of silk stitched on to them; headgear or master foresters in dark purple coats of fine cloth, bladed and blazoned, all in the strong high Hungarian style; old men with the flecks of Tante Anna, with grim faces, in big boots and sheepskin coverings. The men were smoking, and each had brought his gayest pipe the great white clay-pipes. Little paintings of the Danube, or a serving girl with a glass of wine; their wives were in gala dress, with white

or purple or dark-green handkerchiefs on their heads, with a brave show of old silver ornaments, and wearing stiff ramkin aprons over their dark dresses.

There was a perfect chorus of welcomes as we came up. "Good-day to you, neighbor, and good luck for the year!" "We kiss your hands, neighbor," to mother, "and the Frau Apothecary." "I wish you joy of your wedding, where's the bridegroom, farmer? What! no time to spare for the Holy Well!—that won't bring good fortune."

"Drink with me, neighbor, a full glass and a merry heart!"

"Long life and short trouble!" cried another. The glasses clinked; the red and white wine sparkled in the sunshine, with the kind faces, the honest welcome, the pleasant friendliness. We descended from the wagon and joined the groups of eager people. Mother was stiff and had to hold on to me at first, and I felt almost happy again with her arm round my waist, and her loving face so close to me, as she said,

"I greet you all heartily, neighbors. One's joints grew old ahead of us; we've no cause to feel so, while we've got the little daughters round us yet;" and she pinched my cheek; and old Mother Georg Max nodded and smiled, for father was filling her glass.

"There's some children that it would be a pride to grow old alongside of; and everybody knows that Margaret Reitick's Elspet is just her looking-glass, and twe handsome faces are better than one any day. Here's your good health once more,"

Amidst the crowd of joyous people and the din of voices I had watched over little Ressel, and now that mother had found a seat on the bench, and Fritz had joined some boys at their play, I took the child in my arms, and gave her cakes. She was an odd little thing, I thought, pretty and fair, with great blue eyes of eyes that seemed to big for her face, and with sunny hair plaited in one long tail which hung down her back. Caterina was playing all sorts of monkey-tricks and talking wonderful nonsense to the old women, keeping the youths in a state of perplexity between delight at her fun and merriment and awe at her grand bonnet and air of fashion. Little jokes were flying about, the air seemed full of happiness and light-hearted voices.

Mother had taken out of her basket a packet of candies, and she gave one to each of us; and Fritz brought a long flaming piece of wood and was enchanted at being allowed to light them, amidst many cries of "Don't drop the sparks!" "Take care of the matches."

Quickly we all fell into order, two and two. I walked by Caterina, still feeling the terrible past to dream; but as the first notes of the chauvin sounded I remembered the old days long ago when we were children, when Gustav and I had sung together, walking in that same procession, shouting with all the strength of our little throats, and very much inclined to bitter, only we were afraid that if we laughed and shook our candles we might let the grease fall on our new clothes.

The brightness died away, and I felt the old pain at my heart, and the shadow stealing over my face; but I did not think any one else could know it, till a small tall child slid into mine and little Ressel's blue eyes looked up at me wistfully, as she said:

"Mother wanted to keep me, but I am going to walk with you, because all the rest are happy and you look as if you wanted some one to comfort you."

The little child's words were so sweet, as few must feel when the ground is parched and dry. I stopped down and kissed her, and burst into a passion of tears. I had not cried before since the day I had been to the Convent.

We walked slowly along the path, crunching the hard snow with our feet, shading the candles with our hands from sudden breath of air which threatened to extinguish them, and chanting the psalms in what fashion we best could; but as one end of the procession was a good way ahead of the other in the matter of time and union, much could not be said for the harmony; though there was at least a great deal of noise. And when we halted, we did very often, and the old canon was lowered from the men's shoulders and fired once, twice, thrice! It was really very imposing, and who knows but it may have pleased the god God?

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

[From the Annual Report of the Commissioners from the Bureau of Education, for the year 1870.]

### AN OFFICIAL REPORT ON AMERICAN JEWS.

HEBREW EDUCATION.—It is safe to assert that, although the Israelites are of all nationalities and scattered promiscuously over the face of the world, they are the only people who can be fairly classed as universally educated.

There may be a few who cannot read or write, but this number is insignificant. Indeed, it is asserted by those who claim to know, that no Israelite can be found who cannot read or write, if not in their modern or domestic language, certainly in the Hebrew. If there are any thus in default, they may be found principally among the converts to Christianity.

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[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

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for, in every lesson taught the Hebrew youth, is inculcated the sublimest virtues, among which may be enumerated charity, gratitude, obedience, and respect to the commands of parents, politeness, and cleanliness, all coupled with extreme reverence for the Almighty. It will be remembered, that, in contradistinctions to other Oriental people, many female poets and learned women figure in the history of the ancient Jews.

The instruction of the Jewish youth by the Rabbis, in the schools instituted after the Deluge, comprised study in the scriptures, the commentaries and traditions, the Mishna and Gemara, (Talmud,) which was imparted orally, and committed to memory without notes. It is known among the Hebrews that the Mishna, of prose writings, had long been transmitted from master to pupil before it was committed to writing in the shape of parchment or book. In this manner the memory had always been, and now is, especially cultivated in Hebrew education, and hence they excel in memory.

# THE HEBREW.

## DREAMS AND THEIR CAUSES.

BY AN OLD PHYSICIAN.  
[CONCLUDED.]

We shall now proceed to illustrate the latter of these exciting causes. Abercrombie, in his well-known work, to which we have already referred, relates several very remarkable cases of dreams induced by impressions made upon the mind by sleep. In one case, an elaborate dream of the same nature was simultaneously excited in the minds of a soldier and his wife, by the noise produced by the falling of a pair of tongs.

An officer on board a transport used to be tormented by his companions, who could produce in him any kind of dream, by whispering in his ear. Once they conducted him through the whole process of a quarrel, which ended a duel; and when the parties were supposed to have met, a pistol was put into his hand, which he fired, and the report of which awoke him. On another occasion they found him asleep on the top of a locker in the cabin, when they made him believe that he had fallen overboard; and awoke him to save himself by swimming. They then told him that a shark was pursuing him, and entreated him to dive for his life. He instantly did so, and with so much force as to throw himself from the locker to the cabin door, by which, of course, he was awakened.

Many cases are on record in which dreams have been excited by other senses than that of hearing. A remarkable case, in which a dream was originated by the combined action of the senses of smell and hearing, is described in the "Journal of Psychological Medicine," for July 1855, in which a physician, who was compelled to sleep in a cheese-monger's house, in a bed room impregnated with a strong odor of cheese and swarming with rats, that, for a political offence, he was incarcerated in a huge cheese, which was attacked by an army of these vermin, that, as soon as they had effected an entrance, fixed themselves on his naked body.

The sense of taste is, so seldom exercised during sleep, that it is rarely productive of dreams. The following case is the most remarkable one of the kind that we have met with: A young lady who had contracted the habit of sucking her thumb during her sleep, tried to break herself of the practice, by covering the offending organ with extract of aloes, before she went to bed. She slept well, but in the morning she found her thumb in her mouth with all the aloes sucked off. During the night she dreamed that she was crossing the ocean in a steamer made of wormwood; that the plates, dishes, chairs, etc., were composed of the same material; and that there was a bitter smell all over the ship. There was so strong a bitter taste in her mouth, that on her arrival at Harve she asked for a glass of water; but the attendant brought her an infusion of wormwood, which she gulped down. On her requesting a Paris physician to extract the wormwood from her body, he told her that the only remedy was ex-gal, which he gave her by the pound. The bitter taste of the remedy was as bad as that of the wormwood; and to get rid of it, she applied to the Pepe, who told her that she must make a pilgrimage to the plain where the pillar of salt stood which was formerly Lot's wife, and must eat a piece of salt as large as her thumb. She reached the object of her journey, and then deliberated as to what part of the figure she should break off. The result was, that, as she had a bad practice of sucking her thumb, she should break off and suck that part of the statue. On putting the broken fragment into her mouth she awoke, and found that she was sucking her own thumb.

Dreams are very readily excited through impressions made on the nerves of ordinary sensation, even in cases when the stimulus is applied to paralyzed limbs. A lady whose lower extremities were paralyzed, often experienced remarkable dreams of this nature when hot bottles were applied to her feet. On one occasion she dreamed that she was transformed into a bear, and was being taught to dance by being made to stand on hot plates of iron. On another similar occasion she dreamed that she was wading through a stream of water that issued from a hot spring.

In the cases which we have here put on record, the dreams, with one exception, have not been intentionally evoked. In order to prove that almost any kind of dreams can, with tolerable certainty, be excited by special classes of stimulants, M. Many enacted a series of experiments to be performed on himself when asleep, afforded very satisfactory results.

First experiment: He caused himself to be tickled with a feather, on the lips and inside of the nostrils. He dreamed that he was subjected to a horrible punishment. A mask of pitch was applied to his face, and then roughly torn off, taking with it the skin of his lips, nose, and face.

Second experiment: A pair of tweezers was held at a little distance from his ear, and struck with a pair of scissors. He dreamed that he heard the ringing of bells. This was soon converted into the tocsin, and this suggested the date of June, 1848.

Third experiment: A bottle of eau de Cologne was held to his nose. This excited visions of the East; and he dreamed that he was in Cairo, in the shop of Jean Marie Farina. Many surprising adventures occurred to him there, the details of which were forgotten.

Fourth experiment: A burning lucifer match was held close to his nostril. He dreamed that he was at sea (the wind was blowing through the windows), and that the magazine of the vessel blew up.

Fifth experiment: He was slightly pinched on the nape of the neck. He dreamed that a blister was applied. And this recalled the recollection of a physician who had treated him in his infancy.

Sixth experiment: A piece of red-hot iron was held close enough to him to communicate a slight sensation of heat. He dreamed that robbers had got into the house, and were forcing the inmates, by putting their feet to the fire, to reveal where their money was. The idea of the robber suggested that of Madam D'Abrautes, who, he supposed, had taken him for secretary, and in whose memoirs he had read some accounts of bandits.

Seventh experiment: The word "paraffarum" was pronounced in his ear. He understood nothing, and awoke with the recollection of a very vague dream. The word "woman" was next used very many times. He dreamed of different subjects, but heard a sound like the hum of bees. Several days after, the experiment was repeated with the words "Asor," "Gester," "Leaven." On awaking, he recollects that he had heard the last two words, and had attributed them to one of the persons who had conversed with him in his dreams.

Eighth experiment: A drop of water was allowed to fall on his forehead. He dreamed that he was in Italy, that he was very warm, so warm that it caused him to sweat. He saw noontime fastness didn't sleep well, and his head was hot. He awoke with a headache, and his head was still hot.

and that he was drinking the wine of Orvieto. Ninth experiment: A light, surrounded by a sheet of red paper, was repeatedly placed before his eyes. He dreamed of a tempest and lightning, which suggested the remembrance of a storm he had encountered in the English Channel, coming from France to England.

These observations are very instructive, inasmuch as they show conclusively that one very important class of our dreams is due to our bodily sensations.

(From the "London Jewish Chronicle.")

## PANCHRISTIANISM.

### THE SUCCESS OF CHRISTIANITY.

Mahomedan proselytism has been on the whole considerably milder than the proselytism of Christianity; and this accounts for the Moslems living more peacefully among themselves, being less broken up into rival sects and discordant heresies, and having never established an Inquisition to persecute, imprison and burn the non-conforming brethren and the Jews. "Fear God, says Mahomed, "and you shall be happy; fight for His law, against them that assault you, and do wrong to no man; he loves not them that are unjust (Koran, chap. ii.). Again we read, "Call the people to the law of God with prudence and perspicacity, and dispute against them with good arguments. God knows them that depart from the right way; if they evilly entreat you, entreat them the same; but if ye be patient, patience is of advantage to them that take it willingly. Have patience for the love of God, and afflict not yourselves with the behavior and malice of the wicked" (chap. xv.).

And further, "We have instructed all of you in a law and assured means to lead you into the way of salvation. You should all have been of one and the same religion had it so pleased God. He hath divided you to prove ye good; and know that ye shall be assembled before him and he shall resolve your doubts" (chap. v.). The majority of modern Mahomedans may be seen fully acting up to these precepts. Religious intolerance, writes Lamartine, "say, I say more, religious respect, is profoundly impressed on the manners of the Mahomedans. They are so religious themselves and regard with so jealous an eye freedom in their religious exercises that the creed of other men is the last thing upon which they permit themselves to make an attack" (Travels in the East, vol. ii, p. 16).

In their earlier and more fanatical days, Christianity, Mahometanism, and all the great proselytizing religions gained the majority of their converts by working on people's hopes and fears, in the way that a medical quack deals with his patients, by promising extravagant supernatural rewards for accepting his doctrinal nostrum, and threatening terrible punishments for rejecting it; and the same influences that bring a multitude of ignorant and superstitious people into the fold prevent those who are bred therein from effecting their escape. The simple Galilean peasants were tempted to believe in the new religion of Jesus, not only by the prospect of being advanced to high positions in the Kingdom of Heaven, which was held out to them, but by the promise of being empowered to work miracles, and fortified against dangers in the present world. "And the apostles said unto the Lord, increase our faith. And the Lord said, If ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye might say unto this sycamore tree, Be thou plucked up by the root and be thou planted in the sea, and it should obey you" (Luke xii, 5, 6).

"And these signs shall follow them that believe in my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents, and if they drink any deadly thing it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover" (Mark xvi, 17, 18). The Mormon book of Doctrines and Covenants holds out similar promises of miraculous gifts, of which Orson Pratt, writing in 1851, speaks as follows:

"All mankind can prove for themselves that the Book of Mormon is a divine revelation, by obeying its principles; for if they will do so, they have the promise of certain miraculous signs; and when they themselves receive the signs, they will know for themselves, and no longer be dependent on the testimony of others. The testimony of others is intended to produce faith in the hearer, and not a knowledge; but the signs which a believer receives after obedience give knowledge; this knowledge qualifies him in turn to bear testimony; and thus the witnesses multiply in all parts of the earth where this message is received. If Catholics, Protestants, Infidels, Mahomedans, Jews, or Heathens will obey the Book of Mormon, miraculous signs shall follow them, and by this they shall all know that it is true."

At the time of the publication of this book, in 1851, it was published upwards of twenty years, during which time many scores of thousands have believed and obeyed. Now if they had received the promised signs, would they have continued to believe the work year after year? If they had failed to receive the promise, would they not have pronounced it an imposition long ago? Yes; we will venture to say that if the believers in the Book of Mormon had not received the promised signs, they would have continued to believe the work year after year? If they had failed to receive the promise, would they not have pronounced it an imposition long ago? Yes; we will venture to say that if the believers in the Book of Mormon had not received the promised signs, they would have continued to believe the work year after year? If they had failed to receive the promise, would they not have pronounced it an imposition long ago? 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## The Hebrew

FRIDAY, February 10, (5631) 1871.

TERET 115 [5631] GAZA  
Tuesday, Wednesday, Feb. 21, 22  
חנוך נורן מילון  
Wednesday, March 6  
כ'תידAGENCIES:  
SACRAMENTO..... A. S. Hopkins  
STOURTON..... E. Davis  
NEW YORK OFFICE..... Sigmund Jacoby, Esq.  
F. & J. F. & Co., 50 Park Row, and S. M. Peleg  
& Co., 31 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

Country patrons will oblige by remitting us their subscriptions now due; and those who may happen to come to the city, will favor us much by calling at our office, 420 MONTGOMERY STREET, and settling their accounts.

## FROM NATURE TO NATURE'S GOD.

"Thou sendest forth thy spirit; they are created; the Spirit of life thou makest on earth. The glory of the Lord shall abide for ever." The Lord shall rejoice in His works."—Psalm civ. 21, 32.

These beautiful words form part of one of the most sublime productions of the sweet singer of Israel. In this glorious Psalm, which expresses the most exalted appreciation of nature's works, the poet has described in glowing words the divine harmony that pervaded the universe, and leads us, step by step, to the conviction that an intelligent observation of the beneficence of God, as displayed in His works, must tend to chasten our nature, exalt our sympathies, enoble our tastes, and render the world the abode of virtue and happiness: hence the psalmist exclaims after his poetical description of the universe, "My meditation of Him shall be sweet: I will be glad in the Lord: let sine be consumed out of the earth, and let all wickedness be no more. Bless thou the Lord, O my soul, praise ye the Lord!"

With the pious experience of King David for our guide, let us read to-day a page out of the book of nature, and looking up from nature to nature's God, so attune the language of our soul that we also may now and in all future time take up the refrain of King David, and together with him, "Praise the Lord!"

The glory of the Lord shall endure forever; the Lord will rejoice in His works! Behold the handiwork of God! Dost thou not see how complete is every part of the mighty universe—how perfect is every creature—how sufficient each in itself—how amply provided—how well furnished with all that is requisite for its preservation and well-being? Thou beholdest this ample furniture of nature—the variety of living pictures and ornaments in this great world—which is the palace and temple of God; and thou judgest that it is all thine, because it serves to thy use and to thy pleasure.—Be it so: but consider too—who art thou thyself, and learn what thou owe to God by what thou hast from Him received. It is not for thy sake alone, that myriads of worlds revolve perpetually above the head in inconceivable space; not for thy mere pleasure that the sun, moon, and stars pour down their light; not for thy wanton use and abuse that the earth is filled with plants and animals.

God called thee into this richly furnished palace of His, not to be its owner, much less a judge of His works, but only a witness and a mere guest of His magnificence.

Know, then, that thou hast not the absolute command, but solely the use of nature, that by nature thou mayest be directed towards Him, who made thee in His wisdom and unbounded love.

Neither doth nature lead thee towards God by a far-fetched and winding circuit, but in a short and straight line. The vapours raised from the earth by the sun, are condensed into rain and dew; the rain and the dew wait upon the grass; the grass serves the cattle; the cattle serve thee; and if thou serve God, then thou makest good the highest link in that golden chain, whereby Heaven is joined unto earth.—Then standest thou where thou shouldest stand, on the uppermost step of that divine ladder, next the Most-High. Then thou protestest thyself to be indeed what thou wert designed by God to be, the high priest and organ of the universe, because thou alone, amongst all creatures here below, art endowed with understanding to know Him, and speech to express thy praise of Him—so that all the members of creation, by the ministry and mediation of thy voice, pay the just tribute of praise and thanks to the great Creator; and by the intercession of thy mind are all joined unto the all-wise Maker and Governor of the world.

But if thou observest the sky with thine eyes only to guess at rain and fair weather; or, if like the vapours, which arise out of the earth, thou hast never mounted upward but to fall again in grosser forms; then hast thou that in thy being which bears thee downward and causeth thee to lie grovelling on the earth. Indeed, if there removest from the love and honor of God and the reverential contemplation of Him, then hast thou just cause to consider thyself raised above the brutes—tenants in common with thee of this lower world. For the sun riseth and the rain falleth as well for them as for thee. The earth for their use waxeth green and flourished and bringeth forth abundance of comestibles in all variety and plenty. And all this it yieldeth to them, neither furrowed by the plough, nor watered by the sweat of the husbandmen. Yet, nature, in these things, is a more indulgent nurse and mother unto them than unto thee, by imparting to them stronger laborious faculties, a healthier body, and a natural sort of clothing, which

grows neither old nor threadbare, while thou must sin strip and rob these brute creatures that thou mayest be clad with their spoils.

In this alone thou exceleest the brutes, that art endowed with understanding to know God, and art enabled to contemplate His perfections and by virtue of that contemplation, to love and serve Him, who is the Maker of all.

Therefore raise thyself towards God, in thy meditations and affections; and then mayest to this even whilst thou lookest downward, thou mayest behold His wisdom, and power, and greatness, even when thou lookest upon the earth under thy feet; and contemplated the image of God with steady eyes in the inferior "looking-glasses" of His works, if thou only lookest with clear-sighted and intelligent eyes.

If, therefore, thou lightest upon snails and caterpillars, which gnaw thy fruits, and deface the glory of thy orchards and gardens, then shouldst not fix thine eyes so much upon the woes thou sustaineft by them, (indeed, they are not so destructive as they seem,) as upon the wisdom and artifice and industry of nature, which plays and sports, as it were, in the skins and shells of these seemingly contemptible creatures by adorning them so beautifully, and painting them with such delightful variety of imitable checkerwork and embroidery; so that mayest justly admire that which thou treadest upon, and canst not otherwise but highly wonder at the wisdom of Divine Providence, which so frameth and ordereth all, that even which appeareth at first despicable and injurious, becometh upon closer inspection a beauty and a glory.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

(From the Resident Correspondent of THE HEBREW.)

NEW YORK, January 31st, 1871.

EDWARD HEBREW.—Having been deputed as one of the Grand Officers to install Aren Lodge No. 29, A. J. O. K. S. B., in Elmira, N. Y., I was unable to send you any metropolitan news last week. On Saturday night we left New York, and availing ourselves of the commodities of one of the gorgeous sleeping cars, belonging to the Erie railroad, we left all our cares behind us in the metropolis, and with light hearts and easy thoughts, were speedily borne by the iron-horse towards our destination. Morpheus soon closed our eyes, and we were quite astonished when our polite conductor woke us up at Elmira. We descended from the cars and found two coaches in waiting, with a committee of Hebrew citizens to receive us. Elmira is a nice inland city, with about 16,000 inhabitants. It lies in a very picturesque country at the Chemung, and has a Hebrew population of sixty families. The latter form a congregation, the B'nai Jisroel, which is presided over by Mr. B. Holzheimer; its treasurer is Mr. S. Sittenfeld, and its minister, Rev. Jacob Stahl—who, in every respect, is a worthy member of his profession. The congregation worships in the orthodox style, and its members live in peace and harmony. With this congregation, are also connected a burial place and a Ladies' Benevolent Society. The religious education of the future pillars of the synagogue is well cared for by Rev. Jacob Stahl, who not only teaches small, but also the grown-up, big children who have already grown gray. A few years ago, the Jewish inhabitants of Elmira, lived, not on the best terms with other, but thanks to the labors of their present spiritual guide, they learn to live in good fellowship.

The newly started Lodge will also greatly be conducive to spread Brotherly Love, and cement the union of those, who, by parentage, birth, religion and language, are already united. The new Lodge consists of thirty-four Hebrew citizens, mostly young men, who were initiated in the three degrees of our Order, by Brothers A. Lesser, Act. Grand Saar, S. M. Roeder, Act. Grand Cohen, and several brothers of Syracuse, who had volunteered to come and help along the good work. After initiation, an election was held, at which Bro. Ehrlich was chosen W. Av.; Bro. M. Grant, W. Nassi; Bro. W. Bush, Ach; Bro. J. Peits, Al; Bro. L. Bush and S. Usinger, Sofers; Bro. S. Sittenfeld, Gisber. After solemn installation, in due and ancient form, of the above-named officers, and several addresses of the Grand Officers, the Lodge was proclaimed installed. The new officers therupon worked the degrees in presence of the Grand Officers, and did the work well. In the evening, a banquet was tendered to the Grand Officers at the house of Bro. Bush, where the brethren found the tables overloaded with the delicacies of the season. The noble juice of the grape was not lacking, and after its enlivening power had warmed up the hearts and minds of the brethren, the following toasts were offered to the Grand Lodge District No. 1: "May it always be enabled to cement the union, and spread brotherly love amongst Israel." This was felicitously responded to by Bro. A. Lesser. The second toast offered, was to the Grand Lodge of the Pacific Coast, who has always been seconded by us, in our endeavor for the growth of the Order. The third toast was to Aren Lodge No. 29, "May it grow and flourish and fulfill its aim" responded to by Bros. B. Ehrlich and M. Grant. The next in order was a toast to the United States, "The land of, true, democratic principles and liberty." Bro. Roeder responded to this in a most eloquent and forcible style. "The stars and stripes that glorious flag, may it forever wave over a nation of freedom," was responded to by Bro. Bloom. The last toast voted was to the Jewish press, where undivided labor pro-

serves the purity of public opinion, and aid in all laudable undertakings. The young Lodge has very good prospects and the good will of its members will make it to be one of the best in our Order.

Last, Sunday the Annual Session of the Grand Lodge, I. O. B. B., of this District, was held. Many representatives from the country were sent to aid the proceedings. After the report of the General Committee, Bro. P. W. Frank begged leave to make a privileged mark. Eulogizing the severe labors which Bro. Friedlein had undertaken in the cause of our Brotherhood; he begged the brother to accept from this Grand Lodge a testimonial, consisting of a fine, heavy gold watch and chain, suitably engraved. Bro. Friedlein answered in a few words, but everybody present felt that they came from the bottom of his heart. The brethren Ex-Presidents were then invited to a collation which had been spread, and enjoyed it greatly. Many toasts and speeches, befitting the occasion, were made. In the afternoon the representatives went seriously to work, and the routine of business went into an election of officers, which resulted in the re-election of the entire last year's ticket. The latter is the best testimony that could be given to Hon. Judge Keech and his colleagues.

When on Sunday morning the cable flashed across the ocean the news of the surrender of Paris, many demonstrations were made by the true sons of fatherland to prove their love for the latter.

On all the buildings of the eastern portion of Manhattan Island, the black, white, and red flag was displayed and many a german congratulated his german friend to the happy termination of the Franco-German war. Every true son of Germany, feels that this war has at last united all the discordant elements in the german nation and we devotedly hope, that it may remain united. Thus only it will teach the other nations respect for German bravery, courage, faith and last, but not least, German science.

An awful tragedy has just happened on the upper part of our island. On the second floor rear in a tenement house on Third Avenue lived a laborer with his wife, child and sister. In the front rooms of the same floor a club had taken up its quarters. It seems that both rooms were connected by the same gas pipes but that the meter had been taken out some months ago. The club had resolved to meet again by candlelight and last Sunday night they met, for the first time again opening the flow of gas. It seems that the laborer and family had gone to bed and thus were suffocated, the full stream of gas flowing into the room. How often do we receive such lessons to be cautious, yet how rarely do we heed them.

Truly yours,

VERITAS.

## [COMMUNICATION.]

A. J. O. K. S. B.

"On the path of virtue is life," are the favorable teachings of our Sages. It gives warning; advice of morality with experience to be learned. It means not foolish vanity, solemn triumphs of pride, hollow courtesies and deceit; but it means to teach and to encourage benevolence and humanity to its associates with emotion, tending to benefit men, worthy to be the true representative on this earth of that Supreme Intelligence, after whom he was formed. The A. J. O. K. S. B. believes the immediate wants of the needy connected with this institution, at the same time not resting, as some may suppose, (with our own), where want is found, and we have the ability to extend the help, we religiously devote our mite towards that end. Past experience teaches us, what this institution strived to indicate. We never fail to meet without inquiry, "If anyone knows of a sick brother, or a brother in distress." And when relief is wanted, it is not alone controlled by a regular system, but responded to with a will, worthy of its teaching. It does not terminate there, it has by its laws also provided for the widow and the orphan of the departed brother. In short, the widow finds in this institution a protecting friend, and the orphan a guardian in his waywardness.

Attached to the Kesher Shel Barzel is a Mutual Aid Association, incorporated in 1868. Its object is to secure to the families of its deceased members such pecuniary aid as is provided by its laws and regulations. This association is managed by a board of energetic gentlemen, consisting of nine Trustees, annually chosen by the members. This mutual aid association, though young in years, has made considerable progress. Its membership numbers about 300, or seventy per cent, of the entire Order on the Pacific coast. A member of A. J. O. K. S. B. also derives advantages useful in doing business in deliberative bodies. It gives him an opportunity to study the manner of addressing an assembly—enjoying the respect of his brethren, without fear of being embarrassed. No matter how humble the circumstances of a member may be, he is here regarded as a member and a brother, and as such to all intents and purposes he need not fear rebuff, nor feel that his tips will be criticized by unmanly sneers. In one word, he is made to feel that he is a man, (called *בָּנִים*). The recognized principles of this Order are the diffusion of social and intellectual intercourse among its members, "Truth, Love and Justice" as taught by the pure and sublime teachings of Judaism. Another object, contemplated by this institution is to teach its members humanity and equality. No distinctions are made on account of his being possessed of worldly goods and possessions. All are brethren. It can be asserted without fear that under its patronage men are taken at their true value. Its designs are to train and to correct the moral feelings. All the instructions it imparts are drawn from that sacred fountain, the Holy Bible. It bunts out the wounds which lie deep in the afflicted heart and applies the olive leaf as a healing consolation.

They are now a class of citizens not excelled by any for public spirit, private enterprise and social rectitude. They do not figure in the scandalous chronicles of the day, and the criminal dockets seldom exhibit a Jewish name. In every city of the Republic you will find a quiet, domestic circle of benevolent, rich, well-educated and refined people, and these are Jews—thanks to our liberty of conscience and free institutions. Verily, A. J. O. K. S. B.

## SEVENTH EUREKA CLUB MASQUERADE BALL.

The yearly Masquerade Ball of the Eureka Social Club is, always, looked for with pleasure and impatience by our fun loving population and especially by young ladies who on that occasion can mystify to their hearts content their friends and display beautiful dresses and devices. The Eureka Masque Ball has, always, born off the palm over all like entertainments given in this city, and the Seventh which came off at Platt's Hall on Wednesday evening last proved no exception to the rule. The Ball room was most gorgeously decorated. White Canvass covered the floor, many-colored streamers extended from the ceiling to the Galleries, colored gas globes, flowerbaskets, wreaths and cages containing singing canary birds hung suspended, while life size figures in fancy costumes were placed upon the ballustrade of the gallery, above each figure was a gilded eagle; pictures of comic faces were also placed upon the outside front of the galleries. Gilded arches from the floor to the gallery, connected together by silvered supports, dazzled the eyes with bewildering shine; the wonders of thousand and one night seemed to be realized. The stage was decorated with German and American flags, garlands and streamers; on sixteen gilded stars, each representing one letter, the name of the Club shone forth; gilded arches also extended across.

About nine o'clock, the galleries and a portion of the main floor set aside for spectators, were well filled with fashionable dresses, and highly select audience. Masques, also, began to come on the floor and, at about a quarter to ten, the grand march commenced under the strains of Mendelssohn's beautiful "Wedding March" played with full orchestra. The procession was headed by six members of the ball committee, Messrs. Flatau, Abramson, H. Zucharsky, L. Schwartz, M. Posner and C. Stoltz dressed in extravagant masques with immense heads, and carrying large imitation wooden musical instruments. Masques of every description and in great numbers followed; Spaniards and Quakers, Turks and Shakers, Devils and Monks, Monkeys and Dandies, Napoleon and France in chains, Icecream peddler and Orange-seller, Harlequin and Turkish Princess, Ixion and "Die Wacht am Rhein," Turks and Spanish Girl, "The Hebrew" and "Diana," African Slave and Peccant, and many, many more.

The musicians were divided into two orchestras, one for dance music, and one for concert pieces; at the conclusion of the dance, concertmusic began and *vive versa*. Bellenberg was leader and the music a grand success.

At 12 o'clock the signal was given to unmash and all pressed towards the stage, upon which the prize committee, consisting of Messrs. Dr. Murphy, G. Aronson, Sam. Lessinsky, H. Heyman and G. Jacobs were assembled to award the four prizes to the most successful ladies and gentlemen devotees of Momus. Miss Frances Goldberg, personating "Die Wacht am Rhein," received the first ladies prize consisting of a valuable cluster diamond ring. The second ladies prize was awarded to Mr. G. C. Keene, who closely imitated the one-armed female organ-grinder, a repulsive looking being to be found on our streets. The winner of the first gentleman's prize was Mr. Emil Marks, who represented the seventh Eureka Mask Ball, bet left the field to Mr. Marks. Mr. N. Bokowski as Spanish Cossack made a fine appearance. Mr. H. P. Bush imitated a lady in a Gent's character (U. S. Officer) very well. Mr. Cohn first appeared as Prussian soldier and afterwards as Ice-cream peddler. Mr. Levi from Sacramento as Sibah the Sailor was richly dressed. Messrs. Green and Jacoby, dressed alike as harlequins, created a great deal of amusement.

Messrs. Piper & Co., the decorators, sustained their well known reputation, and Mr. Barnes provided a very good supper.

We cannot speak too highly of the good services rendered by the Committee of Arrangements. To them, the credit is due, of having successfully brought to a termination this Seventh Annual Masquerade Ball of the Eureka Social Club.

## HOW JEWS TREAT ANIMALS.

Dr. A. Guinsburg says, in a letter to the editor of *Dumb Animals*, that the Jews have a maxim "if you trouble a creature of God, you sinned against God, its maker." He also says, too, that the conduct of the Jews have been in conformity with that maxim. They allow all their animals rest every seventh day.

Out of the many good masks and character representations we notice the following: Miss Frances Goldberg as the "Die Wacht am Rhein." Her costume was a Prussian helmet; white satin dress, with overdress of the German colors, red, white and black; nose of same colors across from the shoulder; low corsage and short dress saber and gilt shield; the lady's magnificent dark hair loose—the whole effect being admirable. A tent, surmounted by the German flag, with two small American flags for supports, was pitched in one corner of the room; an oil sketch of the Rhine, with its castles banks, serving as background. In front of this fair Wacht marched back and forth with drawn saber.

Miss Hannah Freud represented an Indian Woman, carrying her papoose on her back in real Indian fashion, it was a capital mask and true to life; her sister, Miss Emma, accompanied her as lord and protector, in full blouse buck. The character of a Peasant Girl was well taken by Miss Silberstein. Miss Minnie Hirschel represented "The Hebrew," she was dressed in a splendid robe with train, the material of which was taken from copies of the Hebrew. Her very tasteful headdress was also from the same material. Miss Sarah Rothschild as "Pocahontas," looked charming; Miss Mary Buck, as Queen of Night, although dressed in a table hue, was one of the brightest ladies present. Miss S. Wolf as Peasant Girl, was handsomely attired, and captivated the heart of many countrymen present. Mrs. S. Lessinsky was elegantly dressed as a Spanish Countess. Miss H. Rosenberg as Gipsy Queen, looked bewitching. Mrs. L. J. Levy represented a Travelling Photograph Gallery; she was a real picture to look at. Miss Asch as Egyptian Girl, dressed very handsomely. Miss E. Kaspar as Queen of Diamond, played her cards well. Miss Mary Williams as Circassian Slave, was one of the handsomest masques present. Miss A. L. appeared in a dress made from copies of the local Jew Israël papers. The Sisters, B. and C. Mayer, were handsomely dressed as Ixion and Cupid.

The Jews for centuries, were the victims of bigots and tyrants. To resist their wrongs by force was impracticable, and they were compelled to resort to cunning, the only defense of the weak. Their condition was in a degree similar to that of the slaves in the South, a condition not very well adapted to develop noble specimens of the human race. Had it not been for their Divine religion, and trust in one God, the Jews would have been as degraded as the negroes were.

They are now a class of citizens not excelled by any for public spirit, private enterprise and social rectitude. They do not figure in the scandalous chronicles of the day, and the criminal dockets seldom exhibit a Jewish name. In every city of the Republic you will find a quiet, domestic circle of benevolent, rich, well-educated and refined people, and these are Jews—thanks to our liberty of conscience and free institutions. Verily, A. J. O. K. S. B.

Die beiden Lust-Schäfte der Salzten, schönen, fröhlichen Freude war so ausführlich wie sie waren, erzielte bei den Schauspielen von Carl der Alte", die gelungenen Stücke, großen Werth und erfüllten jedes als zweckmäßiges und vollkommenes, nahm das Spiel Rücken, die best Gelegenheit lang, dafür war überflüssig.

Die ersten Schauspieler, die eine Rolle nicht verhinderten, die dem Friedmann der Hauptrolle der Durchführung des Liedes, dessen brillanter Wiederholung wurde.

Herr Lube war ein, diesen Unschuldigen, was er und Originalität über die Ungerechtigkeit eines einzigen, wie dasselbe es eben nach.

Am nächsten Abend feierte deutschen Theater einen ganz neuen, ganz anderen, der die Ungerechtigkeit einer der Lieder, die auf die Aufmerksamkeit von Kalisch in Deutschland aufnahm zu einer sehr jahrelangen Zeit gebracht wurde. Einige verschliefen, ihre Kinder, sondern Theaters die besuchten, um hier via kommen.

Symphony Musical Society in San Francisco immer grössere Bedeutung für unterhaltende Dienste besitzt. Die Konzerte glichen jetzt fast den gewöhnlichen Pfeifen, beschreibende Wahrheiten geboten werden, um anders dargestellt die nächste Solisten feierten des Instituts sein lassen, ein das allen Anhängerphönix-Konzert spricht. Dasselbe Compositoren u. Mozart's Symphonie gut bespielt und sowie vertriebene Schauspiele überzeugen überzeugen.

We cannot speak too highly of the good services rendered by the Committee of Arrangements. To them, the credit is due, of having successfully brought to a termination this Seventh Annual Masquerade Ball of the Eureka Social Club.

The Doctor asks—"Have you ever seen a Jew shooting birds, deer, etc?" and answers the question himself in the negative; "for," he continues, "the Jew, according to his religion, is not allowed to choose such a profession, or even amusement, where

# THE HEBREW

## Deutsches Theater.

Die beiden Stücke, welche am vergangenen Sonntag den Inhalt der Theatervorstellung bilden, schenken für unser Publikum eine außergewöhnliche Anziehungskraft zu besitzen, denn das Theater war so gut gefüllt, wie wir es bei der Ausführung weit gelegenerer Stücke vorausgesetzt haben.

Die „Schwägerin“ oder „Sie meinte sie in Alles“ von Carl Julius und „Hermann und der Alm“, dies der Name der zur Aufführung gelungenen Stücke, können beide als Künste auf großen Werth durchaus keinen Anspruch machen, erschließen jedoch als niedrige Unterhaltungsstücke ihren Zweck vollkommen. Wie der Titel des Ersten uns sagte, war dasselbe direkt für Frau Genie geschrieben, nahm also besonders auf die Eigenart ihres Spiels Rücksicht und gab ihr deshalb auch die beste Gelegenheit, ihr Talent im glänzenden Lichte zu zeigen. Das ihr dieses vollkommen gelang, heißt, war der reiche Besitz, mit welchem sie überhäuft wurde, Beweis genug.

Trotzdem die Hauptkraft des Stücks gerade in dieser einen Rolle liegt, sind jedoch die übrigen nicht vernachlässigt, in einzelnen, wie zum Beispiel, die des Friedman, stehen an komischer Wirkung der Hauptrolle ebenbürtig zur Seite. In der Durchführung der erwähnten Stücke excellirte Herr Lube, dessen brillantes Spiel deutlich zeigte, wie meisterhaft er alle Fehler der Komik zu beherrschten versteht.

Die den Schluss der Vorstellung bildende Posse, Hermann Levy auf der Alm von W. Drost, besteht eigentlich nur aus, lose aneinander gereihten Witzen und Schlagwörtern bei denen der blühendste Unfall das Verbindungsstück bildet. Trotzdem, oder vielleicht gerade deshalb stand das Stück an komischer Wirkung dem vorhergehenden in keiner Weise nach.

Gern Lube war diesmal die Aufgabe zugefallen, diesen Unfall dem Publikum ungedreht zu machen, was er auch mit einer komischen Kraft und Originalität nur zu Stande brachte; die völlig über die Ungereimtheiten des Stücks hinwegschien ließ und ihm einen größeren Beifall verschaffte, wie dasselbe es eigentlich seinem inneren Gehalte nach verdient hätte.

Im nächsten Sonntag hat die Direction unseres deutschen Theaters für unser deutsches Publikum einen ganz besonderen Genuss in petto, und zwar die Aufführung der Posse „Die Mottenburger“ von Kalisch um Weisbach, die wie bekannt in Deutschland bei ihrem Ertheilen sich einer Aufnahme zu erfreuen hatte, wie sie glänzender seit Jahrzehnten keinem Stück dieser Art zu Theil wurde. Sicherlich wird die Posse auch hier nicht verschehen, ihre Anziehungskraft zu bewahren, besonders, da dieselbe den komischen Kräften unseres Theaters die beste Gelegenheit gibt ihr Talent und ihre vis comica auf das Schönste zu entfalten.

Symphonie-Soiree des S. F. Musical Institute des S. Die Soiree des San Francisco Musical Institutes gewinnen eine immer größere Ausdehnung, und mit derselben auch eine größere und hoffentlich wohlbäckige Bedeutung für unsere heisigen Musizierhäuser. Aus den bestehenden Anfängen im vorigen Jahre, die mehr Orchester-Aufführungen als wirkliche Konzerte glichen, haben sich mit der Zeit ganz respektable Symphonie-Konzerte herangebildet, in denen uns gewöhnlich ein meistens aus klassischen Meisterwerken bestehendes Programm und zwar ein so gewähltes geboten wird, wie wir es vorgeben in einem andern heisigen Konzert suchen würden. Für die nächste Soiree, welche am Mittwoch, den 15 Februar in Pacific Hall stattfindet, haben die Leiter des Institutes es sich ganz besonders angelegen sein lassen, ein Programm zusammenzustellen, das allen Anforderungen, die man an ein Symphonie-Konzert stellen kann, vollkommen entspricht. Dasselbe besteht zumeist aus klassischen Compositoren, unter denen wir, besonders eine Mozart'sche Symphonie, durchgeführt von einem gut besetzten und trefflich geschnittenen Orchester, sowie verschiedene Mendelssohn'sche und Schubert'sche Compositionen herauheben. Von den aufwändigeren Klavierstücken kann man die besondere Freude, eine gewisse noch bei vielen unserer Musizierhäuser in geringem Ausmaß steht, sowie Herr Hinrichs, der sich als Solo-Klarinettist eines ebenso ausgezeichneten wie wohlverdienten Rufes zu erfreuen hat.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE.—To-night, Miss Rose Evans, the talented young tragedienne, who so successfully played a three weeks' engagement at the above theatre, will make her last appearance here. As it is also her benefit, we hope that the theatre going public will crowd the house to its utmost.

MAGUIRE'S OPERA HOUSE.—Another week of crowded houses have testified to the excellency of the performances given by the talented Emerson and his troupe of first class minstrels. Saturday afternoon next a Grand Matinee will be given.

At the Theatre Rotisserie, No. 325 Dearborn street, you can get all the delicacies of the season served up in the best style.

## BORN.

In this city, February 4, to the wife of Marcus Wulff, a son.

In this city, Feb. 5, to the wife of Isaac Brownstone, a son.

In Sacramento, Feb. 6, to the wife of S. J. Nathan, a son.

In Sacramento, Feb. 6, to the wife of S. Pearl, a son.

In this city, Feb. 6, to the wife of L. Adler, a son.

In Petaluma, Jan. 27, to the wife of G. W. Edelman, a son.

## MARRIED.

In this city, Feb. 5, by the Rev. Dr. Messing, Isaac Seale & Frederick Simon, both of this city.

In this city, Feb. 5, by the Rev. Dr. Messing, Isaac G. Frankel, a son, and his bride, both of this city.

In this city, Feb. 5, by the Rev. J. Frankel, Solomon Beck to Lucy Adams.

## New Advertisements.

CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO.



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16 BIRD STREET, near Market, San Francisco,  
Between Pine and Bush, San Francisco.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

E. MARCHAND,  
(Late of "Rotisserie Restaurant," of the Union Club.)

has now the

THEATRE ROTISSERIE,  
No. 325 Dupont street.

Between Bush and Sutter. His former reputation is a sufficient guarantee that this Restaurant will be conducted in a style second to none in this city.

E. MARCHAND.

J. BLAKE,  
Merchant Tailor,

No. 417 Sutter street,  
Between Stockton and Powell, San Francisco.

An assortment of Boys' Clothing made to Order at short notice.

CHARLES LESZYNKY.

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DEALERS IN DRESS TRIMMINGS,

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Arranged for the general purposes of the Analyst and Assayer.

Price with Instructions, tools, and furnace, \$100.

Practical Instructions in all kinds of Assaying, Discrimination and Analysis.

A valuable method for cleaning and increasing the affinity of mercury for itself, and for gold and silver, including amalgamation by mill, copper plates, barrels, pans, and arsenic; so as to obtain more gold and silver, and less mercury.

A liberal discount made to Dress Makers. All orders promptly attended to.

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Pr

## THE HEBREW.

**FACTS WORTH KNOWING  
TO LANDLORD AND TENANT.**  
They Need Only to be Properly Understood  
to be Readily Adopted.

**GOOD STREETS DRAW TRAVEL, AND  
WITH IT COMES TRAFFIC.** Then, as a consequence, increased values and enhanced rentals, thereby producing benefits which act and react alike upon landlord and tenant.  
The expenditure of the landlord is soon returned by increased rents, and the tenant can well afford to pay the advance, because of the increased traffic upon improved thoroughfares.

The CITY PAVING COMPANY have thoroughly tested all the various styles of street paving now in use, with the object of arriving at the best in the way of paving, never meaning less of the size than the payment.

CONVENIENCE AND DURABILITY.

After years of experience and close observation, our Company have arrived at the conclusion that the "STOW FOUNDATION PAVEMENT," when properly laid, with suitable materials, is preeminent in the best, and, as a consequence of this conviction, we have entirely discarded others, and have greatly increased our facilities to meet the growing demand for this particular pavement.

As it is a matter of the first importance, not only to the manufacturer, but to every individual citizen and tax-payer, to ascertain the best style of street paving, to secure First, COMFORT, and Second, ECONOMY, and then favor it, we will assure you there is no tax to which a property holder is subjected, which brings so large a return as that paid for paving of improved streets.

There is scarcely a day that we do not hear some one say "like your pavement; it is a luxury, but it costs too much."

Now, consider rather, bear with me for a moment,

and then decide if this assertion is not quite true, based upon the facts which I herewith set forth, to ascertain that the cost of the Stow Foundation Pavement is positively insignificant when considered in connection with practical results.

As an example, take a street one hundred feet wide, twenty feet, on a slope like Kearny, where this pavement may be laid at a cost of \$100 per sq. ft., and suppose that said pavement will not last longer than seven years, you will then find that it is to five cents per week, or something less than five cents per day.

Is that an expensive luxury?

Will any landlord say that his tenant is not entitled to the best pavement when the cost is so trifling?

Will any tenant think he is demanding too much of his landlord, when he asks for a cleanly, noiseless and comfortable pavement, which can be furnished at a cost less than a HALF DIME per day?

Further comment is unnecessary, except to those who question the correctness of the above date, and to such I will say, doubt, if you please, at argument sake, the estimate of cost, or half the benefit of the new paving, will be entirely lost.

We are now laying pavements with selected Black Heart Redwood, which we confidently believe will last fifteen years, and if so, the cost, if equally distributed over said term, will be found the lightest imaginable, or a great boon.

The cost of wooden block pavements in this city, owing to the low price of lumber, is cheaper than in almost any other city in the United States, being only about half as costly as in any of the Eastern cities. Now, were all our streets so paved, they could be kept in repair and renewed when necessary, by a grand direct tax upon the horses and vehicles used for travel and traffic over them, and he owner would be thus applied, for he would readily see an indirect benefit greatly in excess of the direct tax.

The sum which has been expended in this city in the construction of wooden pavements, has seemed large, because it was shown annually in the printed MUNICIPAL REPORTS, in one sum, thereby causing comment. The continued destruction of property from inferior structures is unnoticed, because it is not in the way of being tabulated in the official statistics.

I will endeavor to supply this much needed information, by estimating the destruction of horses and vehicles. From the best evidence obtained from Chicago and New York, it has been found that a wooden pavement will save

\$15 per annum on the shoeing of each horse.

\$25 " life " wear vehicle.

Allowing 10,000 horses and 5,000 vehicles to the city of San Francisco, the saving would stand as follows:

000 horses, saving \$15 each in shoeing. \$150,000

000 " " " 25 " their value. 350,000

000 vehicles " 30 " " 100,000

Total saved per annum. \$500,000

By the official reports there was expended in the streets of this city, during the four years ending July 1st, 1870, as follows:

7 Cobble. \$26,601.72 Wood Pavement. \$20,923.02  
17 " 27,432.48 " 154,674.40  
5 " 14,184.17 " 30,810.01  
70 " 122,612.07  
94,764.01 Wood. \$39,829.50  
Cobble. \$4,764.01

\$47,125.51

It is stated comparatively, we have the startling position that San Francisco loses ANNUALLY in consequence of the destruction of horses, and in the wear of animals and vehicles, more than twice greater than the whole expenditure for new streets for four years ending July 1st, 1870.

On that moderate sum of \$24 per annum horses, and \$6.00 per vehicle, would create a sum ample sufficient for such a purpose; and no denay that the same is occasioned an by traveling over other pavements greatly exceeds said amount. All of which is not only PHILLIP CADUC, General Superintendent City Paving Co., 100 Montgomery street.

HUSTER BROS., Dealers in Pewter & Tin Ware

AND SOLE AGENTS ON THE PA-  
COAST for the best Cooking Stove in the  
PE

BRITISH  
P. E. BRITISH  
Received the First Premium at the Exhibi-  
tions in the year 1867.

Kearny street,  
ween Post and Sutter, San Francisco.

All sorts of work in Pewter, Copper, Zinc,  
Iron done to order.

made, and all Repairing done promptly

p.

D. HICKS & CO.,

BOOK - BINDERS!

BOOK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

520 CLAY STREET.

them stronger labor faculties, a more

body, and a natural sort of clothing, which

however does, where undressed, answer

## Bechel

in beliebigen Summen auf  
New York, Berlin, Dresden,  
London, Coes, Leipzig,  
Paris, Breslau, Stuttgart,  
Hamburg, Posen, Carlisle,  
Frankfurt, Wien, Basel,  
Munich, Genf,  
Cassel, Augsburg, Zurich,  
Darmstadt, Nurnberg,  
und andere Städte.

Morris Speier & Co.,  
No. 219 Kearny Street.

GOLDEN ACRE NURSERY,  
SAN BRUNO ROAD.

WM. PATTERSON.

Nurseryman and Florist.

A choice collection of American, Cedar, Magnolia and other rare Evergreens.  
Roses and Conifers made Specialties.  
Always on hand a large assortment of Bouquets for Balls, Soirees, etc.

Depot, 40 Geary st., bet. Kearny and Dupont,  
(North Side.)

HOMESTEAD LOTS  
ON FIVE YEARS CREDIT, WITHOUT INTEREST.

LEWIS HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION

400 Shares, \$600 ea. Payable in monthly installments of \$100, a Magnificent Suburban residence for Six Hundred Dollars Distribution, by Drawing for one of Choice. No Premium to pay. Each Shareholder selects his lot.

The propertys of this Association is located in the charming portion of the University and Surveyor's districts, the most pleasant and picturesquely located in the Suburban residences in the City. It is to a great extent sheltered from prevailing Summer winds and fog, and offers a safe refuge from the ever present rain. Every lot is good! Several of the principal streets run through the property have been graded, and every lot is offered at a reasonable price for building and immediate occupation, without further expense for street grading. A large portion of the lots are graded and ready for building. All the trees to each lot, a portion of them each winter, commanding this season, until the whole number are

all ready for the proposed route of the road.

One can readily see the exact railroad communication upon the value of the property.

The property is a portion of the Bernal Ranch, as it is known, and is very well situated, and within a few miles of the City.

The Great Trial of Sewing Machines!

The Grand Patent is a portion of the Bernal Ranch, a confirmed and granted, upon which a United States Patent has been issued. The perfect validity of the title has never been questioned.

We are now laying pavements with selected Black Heart Redwood, which we confidently believe will last fifteen years, and if so, the cost, if equally distributed over said term, will be found the lightest imaginable, or a great boon.

The cost of wooden block pavements in this city, owing to the low price of lumber, is cheaper than in almost any other city in the United States, being only about half as costly as in any of the Eastern cities. Now, were all our streets so paved, they could be kept in repair and renewed when necessary, by a grand direct tax upon the horses and vehicles used for travel and traffic over them, and he owner would be thus applied, for he would readily see an indirect benefit greatly in excess of the direct tax.

The sum which has been expended in this city in the construction of wooden pavements, has seemed large, because it was shown annually in the printed MUNICIPAL REPORTS, in one sum, thereby causing comment. The continued destruction of property from inferior structures is unnoticed, because it is not in the way of being tabulated in the official statistics.

I will endeavor to supply this much needed information, by estimating the destruction of horses and vehicles. From the best evidence obtained from Chicago and New York, it has been found that a wooden pavement will save

\$15 per annum on the shoeing of each horse.

\$25 " life " wear vehicle.

Allowing 10,000 horses and 5,000 vehicles to the city of San Francisco, the saving would stand as follows:

000 horses, saving \$15 each in shoeing. \$150,000

000 " " " 25 " their value. 350,000

000 vehicles " 30 " " 100,000

Total saved per annum. \$500,000

By the official reports there was expended in the streets of this city, during the four years ending July 1st, 1870, as follows:

7 Cobble. \$26,601.72 Wood Pavement. \$20,923.02  
17 " 27,432.48 " 154,674.40  
5 " 14,184.17 " 30,810.01  
70 " 122,612.07  
94,764.01 Wood. \$39,829.50  
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the quota.

GEORGE HUSTON & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

323 WASHINGTON STREET,

Below Battery, San Francisco.

General Commission Merchants,

428 CLAY STREET,

Opposite the Occidental.

NEW LUMBER FIRM.

JOSEPH KNOWLAND (formerly of

the firm of Springer & Knowland), and CHARLES F. DOD

have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying

on a general lumber business, under the firm name of

KNOWLAND & DOD. The patronage of their friends and

the public is respectfully solicited.

Office and Yard corner Howard and Spear Streets,

JOSEPH KNOWLAND, CHARLES F. DOD

Opposite the Occidental.

NO. 100 CLAY STREET.

Opposite the Occidental.

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Opposite the Occidental.



# THE HEBREW

—Mr. A. E. Hartman, practical watchmaker, jeweler and engraver, No. 16, Third street, will do all work in his line in the best manner, at lowest prices. Give him a call.

Gent's Furnishing Goods of every description can be had of J. M. Marks, No. 318 Kearny street, at lower prices than at any other house in this city.

—Mr. J. Blake, merchant tailor, No. 417 Sutter street, will make all kinds of clothing to order at very liberal prices.

—Plumbing and gas-fitting done in the best manner at reduced rates by Walmsley & Smith, 910 Market street.

—Mr. J. S. Phillips, a mining engineer of this city, who has had much experience in assaying, has invented a new assaying machine, which is superior to any other now in existence. The same may be seen at the office of the inventor, No. 423 Washington street.

—The best soda can be had at the Soda Works of Herse & Parry, & 712 Broadway.

—Coats.—If you want the very best coats of every description, go to George Hoag, No. 706 Bush street, and corner Sutter & Powell str.

Boots and Shoes of every description can be bought at the old Pioneer Shoe Store of H. Henders No. 332 Kearny street, much cheaper than at any other house in this city.

DAVIS & CO.

—The UNDERWERS RESPECTFULLY

THE CHAMPION MATZO BAKER,  
ISAAC M. COHN,

Will as usual bake the best and cheapest MATZOS

for Pesach.

10% More Satisfaction room.

No agents yet authorized to solicit orders.

1840 1870

The Great Family Medicine.

TAKEN INTERNALLY.

It cures sudden Colds, etc., and Weak Stomach, General Debility, Neuralgia, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Cramp or Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painter's Collo, Asiatic Cholera, Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY.

Cures Fevers, Boils, and Old Sores, Scars, Bruises, Soaks, Cuts, Bruises and Spasms, Swelling of the Joints, Ringworms and Tarter, Broken Breasts, Frosted Feet and Chilblains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism. It is a sure remedy for Ague, Chills and Fever.

PAINT KILLER,

Taken internally, should be adulterated with milk or water, or made into a syrup with molasses. For a Cough a few drops on sugar, eaten, will be more effective than anything else.

See printed directions, which accompany each bottle, by all Druggists.

NEW BELLA UNION

SAMUEL TETLOW..... PROPRIETOR

E. G. MARSH..... STAGE MANAGER

E. ZIMMER..... Musical Director

This Elegant Temple of Music is

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

Minstrel Performances!

Ethiopian Acts!

Terpsichorean Exercises! Etc.

Engagement of the very popular REYNOLD BROOKS, in double song and dance act.

LITTLE DICK, the Miniature singer and dancer.

The great wonders of the age, Robert and Arthur together with their father Robert Nelson.

Signor Obeni, an Italian contortionist of the most extraordinary power.

Dick Carroll, the neatest and best "Jig Dancer" on this coast.

MISS JOSEPHINE, MISS NELLIE LEROY, YOUNG AMERICA, TOMMY BRAE, SALLY THAYER, MINNIE CORBYN, MINNIE WILLMORE, FANNY WEAVER, and the Excelsoire Star Troupe.

New Programmes Every Evening.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle and Orchestra..... Fifty Cents

Private Boxes..... \$2.50 and \$3.00

Promenade Boxes..... \$5.00

and so on up to \$10.00

DR. GIBSON'S DISPENSARY.

623 Kearny street, corner Commercial, San Francisco, established in 1854, for the treatment of Sexual and Skin Diseases, such as Gonorrhœa, Ulcers, Syphilis, Impotency, etc., etc. Skin Diseases of years standing, and Ulcerous Legs, etc., successfully treated.

Sexual Weakness.

Sexual emission is the consequence of self abuse.

Persons so afflicted will be cured at home, by addressing a letter to Dr. Gibson, giving case, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and the medicine promptly forwarded, free from damage and postpaid.

Persons writing the Doctor will please state the name of the paper they see this advertisement in.

Private entrance on Commercial street.

All communications strictly confidential.

Address: DR. J. F. GIBSON, P. O. Box 1967, San Francisco, California.

DR. HENLEY'S CELEBRATED BITTERS



## THE HEBREW.

**HOMOEOPATHIC**  
Pharmacists & Publishers!  
**BOERICKE & TATEL**

254 Market Street, San Francisco,  
Keep Constantly on Hand A Full Assortment of Homoeopathic Medicines, in their various forms. Homeopathic Books, Medical Cases for Families and Physicians.

**INFANTS' BODD.**

Best Substitute for Breast Milk:  
PREPARED SUGAR OR MILK has been exclusively used by Physicians and Families, and in all cases where infants are weak or easily deprived of the natural supply of milk. It may be had with PREPARED COUGH OF MILK, which it relieves every pain. It is readily and economically prepared and diverts handfeeding of danger. Price 10¢ in packages with directions for use, \$1.00. Wholesale and Retail.

Send for a pamphlet, giving further particulars.

**Roofing!** **Roofing!**

**H. G. FISKE.**

**ROOFING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE**  
and repaired.  
Tim and Sheet Iron Works of all kinds at lowest market rates.  
Particular attention given to repairing of Asphaltum.

Every article left in my office, will be promptly repaired to you.  
**H. G. FISKE,**  
606 MARKET STREET, near Fourth.

Telephone No. 1250. Address, 606 Market Street.

Address, 606 Market Street.

SAN FRANCISCO.



JOHN R. SIMS,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Fireproof Doors, Window-Blinds, Shutters

Burglar-Proof

Bank Vaults and Safes

Brought from England and France.

WROUGHT-IRON and CAST-IRON RAILINGS,

Balconies, Stairs, Gratings, The Bands, An-

elors, and other Architectural Iron Work, at the

old stand, established in 1853, by the present pro-

prietor.

OREGON STREET.

Between Jackson, Washington, Front, and Davis,

SAN FRANCISCO.

All orders from the Interior, and from Wash-

ington Territory, or any place on the Pacific Coast,

attended to with promptness and dispatch.

For the information of strangers, he may

trust that he will continue to merit

in the future.

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Also—a very large lot of Second-hand Shutters,

of various dimensions, all for sale at very low rates.

N. B.—Mr. E. M. Burrow, of Portland, will make

contracts for Iron Work, in my name.

J. R. SIMS.

## COMMERCIAL

Steam Printing House

FRANCIS, VALENTINE &amp; CO., Proprietors,

NO. 517 CLAY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

## WHAT CHEER LAUNDRY.

What Cheer House.

Special attention paid to doing up Washing in

the best style.

Washing returned in time for any steamer or

train leaving the city.

All buttons sewed on, and ordinary mending done.

Give us a trial.

Laundry Office, What Cheer House.

1871.

PACIFIC MARBLE MANUFACTURING CO.

Workers and Dealers in

Marble Mantels

Freestone, Granite,

MARBLE MONUMENTS

GRAVE STONES,

MONUMENTS WITH HEBREW IN-

SCRIPTIONS

NO. 937—Market street,

Between Fifth and Sixth.

JAS. A. PRITCHARD, Superintendent.

SC All Work done at the Lowest Rates.

1871.

LINFORTH, KELLOGG &amp; CO.

Importers of...

HARDWARE,

No. 3 and 5 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Front street.

Hardware, Tools, Axes, Hammers, Nails, Bolts, Screws, Nuts, etc.

Screws, Nuts, Bolts, Axes, Hammers, Nails, Bolts, Screws, Nuts, etc.

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Screws, Nuts

**FRITZ KATZ,**  
  
**BUTCHER,**

Nos. 97 and 98, California Market.

ALL KINDS OF MEATS OF THE BEST QUALITY at the Lowest Rates. First-class Lard, Smoked Tongue, Smoked Beef and Mutton, the best German Sauages, Frankfort Sausages, etc., constantly on hand.

Hotels and Boarding Houses will find it to their advantage to purchase at my stand.

Contracts made with restaurants, etc.

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